CHNFIRE NITAL

CLASSIFICATION

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPOR

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY

. . . 4-

USSR - Azerbaydzhan SSR

CD NO.

DATE OF 1950 INFORMATION

SUBJECT

Economic - Forestry, shelter belts

HOW

Monthly periodical

DATE DIST. /# Feb 1951

PUBLISHED WHERE **PUBLISHED**

Moscow

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

PUBLISHED

Jan 1950 ·

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE '

Russian

REPORT NO.

NIMS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFEI TES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT S AMENDED. 115 TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELAT MAY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS P PRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHISITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Lesnoye Khozyaystvo, No 1, 1950.

SHELTER BELTS NEEDED IN AZERBAYDZHAN SSR

I. S. Safarov, Deputy Minister of Forestry, Azerbaydzhan SSR

Over a period of years, 12 state shelter belts covering an area of 21,930 hectares and having a cumulative length of 1,220 kilometers are to be established in Azerbaydzhan SSR. In addition, kolkhoz and sovkhoz field shelter helts will cover an area of 36,300 hectares and 2,000 hectares of sandy and sloping ground are to be afforested. It is also planned to plant trees along both sides of the auto roads and railroads in the republic.

Dry winds are the main threat to agriculture in Azerbaydzhan, and the state shelter belts will be planted so as to intercept dry southeasterly winds. Erosion, resulting from past excessive timber cutting on mountain slopes and in mountain river basins, improper soil cultivation methods on slopes, and failure to replant slopes, poses another threat not only to the agriculture but to the entire economy of the republic. Tree planting appears to be the one effective means for saving the soil and conserving water.

The enormous damage caused by floods should be especially emphasized. Nowhere in the Caucasus do such great floods occur as on the southern slopes of the Great Caucasus Mountains. One such area is that between Belokany on the Mazym-Chay River and Agsu on the Girdiman-Chay River.

Special attention should be paid at once to replanting forests along such rivers as the Kish-Chay, Shin-Chay, Kurmukh-Chay, Damir Aparan-Chay, Katekh-Chay, Bum-Chay, Mazym-Chay, Belokan-Chay, Girdiman-Chay, Agus-Chay, and others, in the interest of preventing disastrous floods in the villages along their courses. Initial plantings should be made along their upper courses so as to reduce the volume and speed of water running downstream after heavy rains.

As is known, Nakhichevan ASSR has almost no timber lands except for the relatively small 2,000-hectare Bichenagskaya Forest. Since the republic is one of the most important agricultural areas in Azerbaydzhan, the creation of field

> CONFIDENTIAL -1-

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION DISTR'BUTION NSRB X NAVY STATE XAIR ARMY

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/27 CIA-RDP80-00809A000600370869-7 Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/09/27 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600370869-7

Ç		N	F	Ŋ	F	N	T	IA	L
---	--	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	---

CO	NFI	DENTI	AL
----	-----	-------	----

50X1-HUM

shelter belts there is an important task. The vast expanses of Beyukdyuz, Shavilik, and other steppes are to be afforested and to accomplish this, the Ministry of Water Management Azerba, zhan SSR, must carry out the necessary measures so that water from the Araks River can be used for irrigating the plantings in these regions.

Experimental afforestation of the Azerbaydzhan steppes began in 1946. Such trees as poplar (Populus), acacia (Acacia), honey locust (Gleditschia triacanthos), sophora (Sophora), walnut (Juglans), oak (Quercus), and persimmon (Diospyros lotus) have been planted in the Mil' and Mugan steppes. Honey locust has shown an average annual growth of 120-150 centimeters, black locust (Robinia pseudoacacia) a similar growth of not less than 100 centimeters. Poplar planted in 1946 - 1947 is now 4-5 meters tall.

- E N D -

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL